Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 144 of Vol. V.] FRIDAY, May 30, 1794. [Whole No. 540.]

Agreeably to notice, a

meeting of the Subscribers to the Articles of Agreement of the Columbian Society, was this day held at Mr. Richardet's, for the purpose of chusing Managers, &c. when the following persons were chosen:

Robert Morris, President.

MANAGERS.

James Greenleaf
Tristram Dalton,
John Nicholson
Caleb Lownes,
Thomas Fitzsimons.
James Wilson,
F. A. Muhlenberg,
Walter Stewart,
John Hall,
Richard Soderstrom,
Nathaniel W. Appleton.

TREASURER.

Garrett Cottringer.

May 27 d1w

JAMAICA RUM,

LANDING at Hamilton's wharf, above the Drawbridge, out of the ship BACCHUS Capt. VANNEMAN, from JAMAICA,

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT.

May 16 d

Carolina Rice and Indigo,

BAY MAHOGANY and FRENCH

BURR STONES,

FOR SALE BY

Gurney and Smith.

May 14. d

REMAINING

OF THE

Ship India's Cargo,

FROM

BENGAL.

A small assortment of

BALE GOODS,

250 bags COTTON of good quality, which would probably make an excellent remittance to Europe, and a

Quantity of PEPPER

For Sale by

Mordecai Lewis,

Who has also to dispose of

Barcelona Handkfs. in boxes,
Holland Gin in cases,
Souchong, Hyson, and Tonkay Tea,
A quantity of Brimstone, &c.

May 10 d3w

FOR SALE,

BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,

An Essay on Slavery,

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, industry,* and the *peace of society.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust.*

PRICE 25 Cents. dtf

February 15.

Advertisement.

THE relations of Mr. Thomas Curtis, formerly of Ellicott's Upper Mills, and lately of the City of Washington, deceased, are desired to apply and have his affairs settled.

City of Washington, April 22, 1764.

M. 5 m&th4w

Congress of the United States,

In Senate, Tuesday May 13th, 1794.

ORDERED, that Rufus Putnam, Manassah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, do, upon the third Monday of December next, shew cause to the Senate, why so much of the grants of land to them the said Rufus Putnam, Manassah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, pursuant to an Act entitled "An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio Company of associates," shall not be declared void, as may interfere with and be sufficient to satisfy the claims of the French settlers at Galliopolis.

Ordered, that the delivery of a copy of the above order to Rufus Putnam, Manassah Cutler, Robert Oliver, or Griffin Green, and the publication of the same, one month, in one of the Gazettes printed in this City, shall be deemed sufficient notice thereof.

Extract from the Journals of Senate.

Attest,

SAM. A. OTIS, secretary.

May 14. 1m.

To be Let,

For Merchants Compting Houses or Public Offices,

Two brick 3 story Houses,

HAVING 6 rooms in each, with fire places beside garrets, situate on the south westerly side of Dock street, between Pear and Walnut streets. Enquire of

BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.

April 17. tuth&stf

For Sale or Charter,

The Schooner

POLLY,

Burthen 1000 *barrels.*

SHE is a staunch fast sailing new vessel, well found, and ready for any voyage, either to Europe, or the West Indies. For terms apply to

DEBLOIS & BRECK.

At their store, between Walnut and Chesnut street wharves.

May 23 d

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS on the subject of the Washington Lottery, being by mistake repeatedly addressed to the Commissioners for the City of Washington,

Persons concerned are hereby informed, that all such should be addressed either to W. Deakins jun. of Washington, or to the Subscriber. The commissioners never having contemplated any further concern in this business, than in their assent to receive the bonds and approve the names of the managers. The prizes have been paid and are paying on demand by W. Deakins, Washington, Peter Gilman, Boston, and by the Subscriber.

For the Lottery No. 2, the securities already given will be retained by the commissioners, or transferred by them at their option to the Bank of Columbia; and the Commissioners will be consulted respecting a judicious and equitable disposition of the houses to be built thereby; their treasury or the Bank of Columbia will receive the money [illegible] for the National University, and they will be consulted in the nomination of the 24 managers; but all the responsibility respecting the general disposition of the tickets, and payment of prizes, will rest as in the Hotel Lottery, on the persons whose names are and may be hereafter published as assistants to forward this business with

S. BLODGET.

Philad. May 28, d—3t.

Morris Academy.

THIS institution is now open for the reception of students under the immediate care of Mr. Caleb Russell, whose abilities as an instructor, and attachment to the business have long been known and approved. He has under him the best assistants in the different branches—The scholars are taught the English, French, Latin, and Greek languages, Public-Speaking, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Astronomy, and the various branches of the Mathematics. The healthy situation of this place is such as to recommend it to those, who wish to have their children in the country. Boarding, washing, mending, &c. will be provided in good families, and the morals of the scholars carefully attended to.

The price including tuition, firewood, &c. (exclusive of the French language) will not exceed thirty pounds proclamation money per annum) an addition of three dollars per quarter will be made to such scholars who are taught the French language. The Directors are determined to pay such attention to this institution, as will render it respectable and useful.

GABRIEL H. FORD,
TIMOTHY JOHNS, jun. } Direct's.
NATHAN FORD,

Morristown, May 15, 1794

d1w.—w2m.

THE office of the President and Directors of the INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA, is removed to No. 107, South Front street, being the south east corner of Front and Walnut streets.

May 1 t&f 1 m

Excellent CLARET,

In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few cases Champaigne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front street.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

Midwifery.

Dr. Price, Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and of Jesus College in the University of Oxford, &c. &c. formerly lecturer on Midwifery in London, will commence early in the Autumn, a complete

Course of Lectures,

ON THE

Theory & practice of Midwifery

(With the latest Improvements)

And on the various Diseases incident to Women and Children; of which timely notice will be given.

May 26 3t

Cincinnati of Pennsylvania,

May 28, 1794.

A STATED meeting of the standing Committee will be held on Monday evening next at 7 o'clock at the Conestogue waggon. Arrangements for the 4th July being necessary to be formed, the members are requested punctually to attend.

JOSEPH HOWELL,

d4t Secretary pro Tem.

A New Novel.

To the LADIES of Philadelphia.

This Day is Published by

MATHEW CAREY,

118, Market street,

Price, bound, five eighths of a dollar, sewed in marble paper, half a dollar.

Charlotte, a tale of Truth,

IN TWO VOLUMES.

By Mrs. ROWSON, of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, the Inquisitor, the Fille de Chambre, &c.

Of Charlotte, the Reviewers have given the following character.

IT may be a Tale of Truth, for it is not unnatural, and it is a tale of real distress.—Charlotte, by the artifice of a teacher, recommended to a school, from humanity rather than a conviction of her integrity, or the regularity of her former conduct, is enticed [illegible] officer to America.—The marriage ceremony, if not forgotten, is postponed, and Charlotte dies a martyr to the inconstancy of the over, and treachery of his friend.—The situations are artless and affecting—the descriptions natural and pathetic; we should see for Charlotte if such a person ever existed, who for one error or scarcely, perhaps, deserved so severe a punishment. If it is a fiction, poetic justice is not, we think, properly distributed

Said Carey has just published,

A 2 sheet map of Kentucky

compiled by Elihu Barker, price one dollar and two thirds.

War Atlas, containing maps of France, Germany, Spain, Italy, the United Provinces, the Netherlands, and the West Indies. Price two dollars.

Map of New Jersey—Half a dollar.

Maps of Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia——Price three eighths of a dollar each.

April 29. tuth&s3w

HORSES.

Anthony Wechter, living in Third street near Callowhill street, at the sign of the Pennsylvania Arms No. 214,

HAS FOR SALE,

One Pair

Bright Bay Horses,

6 years old, upwards of 15 hands high—and one pair Chesnut Brown with blazes, 4 years old, about 15 hands high. The terms will be made known, by applying to Mr. Wechter. 5t

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY

MATHEW CAREY,

118, *Market street,*

Price 18 cents,

THE

Catechism of Man;

Pointing out from sound principles, and acknowledged facts the Rights and Duties of every Rational Being.

Am I therefore become your enemy because I tell you the truth? Gal. iv. 16

Now all these things happened unto them for examples, and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the earth are come. 1 Cor. xii.

May 10 tuth&s2w

From the Gazette of Main.

Mr. TITCOMB,

EVER fond as I know you are of any thing that tends to promote the interest of your country, you will oblige your eastern customers, by giving to the public the following account of shipping belonging to the district of Penobscot, which I have obtained from the Custom-House in that district, and is authentic,

Yours, JOSEPHUS.

	Tons.	95ths.
Registered Tonnage on the 31st of March 1794	1533	74
Enrolled Tonnage at the same date	1396	58
Licences outstanding on that day, of Vessels under 20 Tons	383	17
Tons	3323	54

Of those vessels registered and enrolled, 1326 Tons were built and launched in the district, in 1792 and 1793, exclusive of about five hundred tons which were built in and sold out of the district, during the same period. To shew the rapid increase of property in this infant and uncultivated country, it need only be known, that in the year 1787 there was not two hundred tons of navigation of every description owned in the district, and but one vessel that exceeded the burthen of thirty tons.—The inhabitants of this vicinity, during our late glorious revolution were exceedingly harrassed by the privateers of Nova Scotia, nor did they escape the like treatment from some of their friends at the westward.—Peace was succeeded by swarms of Jack-Asses, or pretenders to trade, who came here from the western shore, unacquainted with business, with the country, and every other requisite necessary to ensure success, not only ruined themselves, but tended greatly to impoverish the people.

At the adoption of the Federal Government the scale began to turn.—And should we now escape a war (which Heaven grant we may) we bid fair to make a respectable figure, both in the agricultural and commer[illegible]

Penobscot, May, 1794.

UNITED STATES.

DUMFRIES, (Virg.) May 12.

A correspondent informs, "That the *indictment* which was to have been presented against some members of a certain society, chiefly composed of the *swinish multitude*, for talking about *Tar* and *Feathers* at a late meeting, is for the present quash'd! An eminent character of the law, having given it as his opinion—"That unless the *corpus* of plaintiff was, actually divested of HIS garment—reduced to the state of our first parents—and forcibly wrapp'd up in the *American coat* of *mail*, with which, plaintiff was only threatened, defendant would produce *cause of writ*, which would occasion a *non sum informatus.*" This sentence of the learned gentleman of the law, has induced the high offended party to drop a *prosecution* which otherwise would have crushed a rebellious Hydra, who dares to avow sentiments diametrically opposite to those of the WELL-BORN part of the community."

Our correspondent, congratulates his *fellow-swine* on thus fortunately escaping the disaster which threatened their dissolution—would recommend to them, cautiously to avoid a repetition of the two obnoxious articles, *Tar* and *Feathers.*

WHITESTOWN, N. Y. May 14.

The following may be depended on as fact: some boatmen were proceeding with a boat load of salt and other articles, valued at 60l. from the Onondago salt spring to Niagara. While passing Fort Oswego, a detachment of *British forces*, stationed at that place, seized the boat and cargo, and condemned them as a legal prize. The owner of the property seized, obtained information that a boat was dispatched from Niagara, some time since, to Schenectady, on the Mohawk River, by the subjects of his Britanic majesty, for articles to a considerable amount. Exasperated at his usage at Fort Oswego, he raised party of men, and proceeded to the threa

river points where they came a croſs, the boat belonging to Niagara, on its return, with a cargo valued at upwards of three hundred pounds, which they ſeized upon as a repriſal of the property taken from them at Fort Oſwego.

We hear further, that the banks of the rivers to the weſtward are lined with privateers, in wait for boats bound to Niagara, and other Britiſh ſettlements, which they are determined to detain, not only as repriſals, but as violations of the embargo laid upon all veſſels in the ports and harbors of the United States.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES

Oh America! How highly favored have thy ſons thought themſelves, when in purſuit of honeſt induſtry—each one ſitting under his own vine and fig-tree, and none to make him afraid! But, alas! The change—the ears of our brethren are deafened—their hands are ready to fall on the poor defenceleſs Citizens, who after years of toil and fatigue, expected they had found an Aſylum for their years, and a proſpect for the advancement of their offſpring in their growing induſtry, eſtabliſhed in a manufacture, the produce of our country—and which we had long been beholden to other nations for, but by the perſeverance of her Sons have at length brought to that perfection, as to ſupply demand—well this bright proſpect muſt be changed. Freedom! Where wilt thou prepare thyſelf an abode? Our houſes are no longer our caſtles: The ſight of an Exciſe Officer, ready to ſeize the ſmall profits which would have paid the expected demand, or gone to procure the means of a continuance in the buſineſs from which we expect our bread. Reflection points out many characters who with difficulty ſtruggle along? Is it then thoſe who have been rather more fortunate in the buſineſs, that the exaction is to be made from? Has not their property an equal ſhare in bearing the burthens of government, without taxing their induſtry?

O my countrymen! Diſunite not your brethren, who will chearfully contribute their proportion in the direct and open line. Deſtroy not the infant manufactures of America: There is yet difficulties enough in the way to render them ſlow in their progreſs. Take not the means of ſupport.

It has been ſaid, it is for the purpoſe of freeing our brethren in Algiers from Slavery. We look on freedom, the greateſt of bleſſings, and I would cheerfully ſpare the price of a ſuit of cloathing for this purpoſe, and hope there is not leſs patriotiſm, even in the women of America than formerly—in the year 1779, they went from door to door, when they were told their brave ſoldiers wanted ſhirts; and appropriated their collections to buy linen and make them; ſuch voluntary gifts expand the human heart, and poſterity records theſe noble exertions.

I have now only to add that our reſpected Senate would, by throwing out, this deteſted exciſe law, this bane to religion, morals, and freedom, include amongſt the number to return them her unfeigned thanks, one deeply intereſted.

A FEMALE TOBACCONIST.

From the General Advertiſer.

From good authority we can ſtate that Mr. Monroe of the ſenate was nominated yeſterday to ſucceed Governeur Morris as miniſter to the republic of France. The real friends of their country will no doubt rejoice that the important truſt of drawing cloſer the ties which unite the ſiſter republics ſhould be placed in hands ſo worthy the confidence of republicans.

The following remarks on the above paragraph, were omitted yeſterday for want of room.

A correſpondent congratulates the *Preſident* on having at length done ſomething to merit the approbation of the *party*.

A paragraph in yeſterday's *General Advertiſer* announces the nomination of Mr. *Monroe* of the *Senate* in terms of high panegyrick, as tending to cement our ties with France, by placing the truſt in hands ſo *worthy of the public confidence:* the paragraphiſt is ſilent as to the circumſtance of taking a *member of the Senate* to ſend on a *foreign Embaſſy*, and the very member who (report ſays) was among the moſt oppoſed to Mr. Jay's miſſion, becauſe he was a judicial officer. What muſt the public think of the purity and patriotiſm which dictated ſo keen an oppoſition in the Senate, in the Democratic Club and in the paragraphs of the General Advertiſer, to Mr. *Jay's* appointment, on the ground of incompatibility, and which now not only *acquieſces* in but even *panegyriſes* the appointment of Mr, Monroe?

Is it not demonſtrable that it originated entirely in party and factious views, and was not founded on public motives of national expediency? If it was a deviation from the principles of the Conſtitution to take a judicial officer for an executive appointment, was it leſs ſo to take a legiſlative officer? If the precedent was dangerous in the one caſe, was it not equally ſo in the other; it was ſaid, the executive might prevent an impeachment by removing a judge whoſe influence, abilities and enmity he dreaded? Might he not reſort to this indirect mode of getting rid of a troubleſome oppoſer of his meaſures in the Senate? If there was an impropriety in ſending on a foreign embaſſy a judge, who might eventually ſit in judgment on a treaty, which he had formed, under the poſitive directions of the Preſident, is there no impropriety in ſelecting for that office a member of a body, which determined that there ſhould be ſuch an office, and which fixed the pay of the officer? Where then is the conſiſtency of thoſe who clamored againſt the appointment of the *Judge* and now approve that of the *Senator?* If there was danger in one caſe, where the appointment was only *temporary* and for a *particular* and ſpecified object, is not the danger enhanced in the caſe of a *permanent* and *general* appointment? might not the circumſtance of ſending a nomination for the ſanction of the candidates friends and intimates, and fellow-members, always influenced by the Eſprit de corps, be dwelt upon as a ſerious objection by thoſe diſpoſed to cavil?

The writer of the above, while he ſees no validity in any of the above objections, ſuggeſts them merely to attract the public attention to the conduct of *the party*, to diſplay in a ſtrong caſe their views, and to exhibit the wonderful effects of a *ſop to Cerberus*. It muſt occur to every one who has watched their motions, that had this honor been conferred on a perſon of oppoſite politics, a nomination, which received an unanimous vote in the Senate, would, as in the caſe of Mr. Jay, have excited a tempeſt of three days duration, would have been carried with difficulty, would have filled columns of a party paper with libellous inſults and dirty inſinuations againſt the Preſident, the officer appointed and the majority of the Senate, and would even have rouſed the patriotic ardor of the Democratic Society.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 4.

If we may believe a proſpectus now circulating, the Prince of Saxe Cobourg is to take the field with a Printing Preſs in his train. The accounts of military operations from this new implement of field equipage, we may venture to predict, will be as full and impartial as thoſe which uſed to appear in the Bruſſels Gazette. It will be of particular ſervice to ſome papers, for moſt of the articles which they were formerly obliged to manufacture, it will furniſh ready made.

The Turkiſh Ambaſſador is certainly on the eve of his departure from London, and a veſſel has been appointed by govsrnment to take him from Dover to Oſtend.

Several rumours were yeſterday in circulation reſpecting the cauſe of this abrupt departure, as, whatever his buſineſs might have been, his excellency departs re infecta. The cauſe is, however, obviouſly to be found in the recapture of Toulon, which extinguiſhed the ideas of the Britiſh force in the Mediterranean, and procured to the Freneh intereſt the aſcendancy in the Divan.

Accounts have been received from Turin, ſtating, that the forces under the command of General Dundas and Lord Hood were in poſſeſſion of Baſtia, which had ſurrendered to our forces. Calvi, the only place of importance which remained in the iſland of Corſica, had offered terms of capitulation, which had not been acceded to. The accounts had juſt reached Turin from Leghorn before the meſſenger ſet out.

A letter from an intelligent correſpondent on the continent, received by the laſt mails, contains the following very agreeable communication, which, as friends of humanity, we earneſtly wiſh to be realized:—"You may depend upon it, that the deſirable event of a peace will very ſoon take place. Negociations for that purpoſe have been carrying on for ſome time between the belligerent powers; and the people of Brabant entertain the moſt confident expectations of a ſpeedy and amicable adjuſtment of all differences."

We have the Paris papers of the 25th, 26th and 27th of March. They contain an account of further diſcoveries made with reſpect to the conſpiracy, and a full report (which will be found in the Oracle) of the trial of Hebert and his party. The ſituation of Paris is tranquil, and the diſcovery and deſtruction of the conſpiracy ſeem to have produced on the part of the people an unanimous determination to ſupport the National Convention.

Baron Stael arrived about the middle of laſt month at Copenhagen, for the very important purpoſe of negociating a treaty between Sweden and Denmark, for the protection of the Commerce of the two kingdoms, and for the maintenance of their neutrality, by a powerful naval armament.

Letters have been received in town by the Lord Mayor, and other perſons, from Jerſey and Guernſey, dated the 28th of March, which ſtate, that the alarm in Jerſey had conſiderably ſubſided. The force landed upon the Iſles of Chauze amounted only to 2000 men; the Carmagnole frigate of 44 guns, had been wrecked upon that iſland, but the crew were ſaved. The circumſtance of her firing a number of guns of diſtreſs had occaſioned part of the alarm in Jerſey.

From the LOWER RHINE, *March* 24.

By various accounts we learn, that the negociations of the King of Pruſſia for the proviſioning of his army by the ſix neighbouring Circles have not ſucceeded; the elector of Bavaria and the duke of Wurtumberg particularly excuſed themſelves, and were followed by various of the other Circles; ſince which we have received certain accounts that all the Pruſſian army, except the Contingent of 20,000 men, will ſhortly march back to Cologne, and laſt Thurſday the ſtadholder of Bonn arrived at Cologne, to give notice to the chapter of the approaching march of the Pruſſian troops, and a Pruſſian officer is arrived there to notify the ſame to the magiſtracy; but as ſome arrangements muſt be made to provide the troops with ſuſtenance on their march to Cologne, they will not march from Mentz for ſome time.

The king of Pruſſia wrote a letter to the prince Cobourg, dated the 11th, acquainting him with the above reſolution, adding that the Pruſſian troops ſhould not march all at once, but in diviſions, that the General might have time to direct ſuch meaſures as might prevent the enemy from taking advantage of their departure, and that he might ſecure the fortreſs of Mentz and the empire from any incurſion.

April 5.

Yeſterday Mr. Sparrow, the king's meſſenger, arrived at the ſecretary of ſtate's office, with diſpatches from the Britiſh head-quarters, dated

St. AMAND, April 1.

On Saturday laſt, the enemy, in very great force, attacked the Auſtrian advanced poſts near Cateau, and carried three villages; but as ſoon as two battalions in the rear moved forward with ſome cavalry, they were repulſed with the loſs of 584 men, whoſe bodies were found.

On the 22d of March, three Pruſſian regiments paſſed through Mayence, on their return home, and large detachments of horſe and foot from the Auſtrian army under general Braun, have actually ſet out to replace them.

By the information of the Captain of an American veſſel it appears, that the French fleet, to the number of twenty-eight ſhips of the line, is at ſea in different diviſions.

Our Frankfort correſpondent's important letter is replete with accounts of the univerſal alarm in which the *defection* of the King of Pruſſia has involved all the Germanic States.

The account of the ſurrender of Baſtia was not received by government, as ſtated yeſterday in moſt of the papers. It was mentioned in diſpatches received by the Neapolitan Ambaſſador, and, we believe, only as a report.

Mrs. Jordan's ſon is named George—The Prince of Wales ſtood godfather.

LAW REPORT.

Wood v. Modigliani.

This was an action to recover of the defendant the ſum of 100l. being his ſubſcription to a policy of inſurance on the veſſel Commodore Hood, at and from Falmouth to Swanſea and back. The defendant was the only under writer who defended this action, all the reſt having paid their ſubſcriptions.

The defence was, that there had been, on the part of the plaintiff, a concealment of material facts when the policy was effected, which if they had been known to him and the reſt of the underwriters, it would have conſiderably encreaſed the premium.—Verdict for Plaintiff.

The Citizen Sans Culottes
AND
Mr. Ariſtocrat in Characteriſtic
DRESSES will make their appearance in Cherry Alley at 8 o'clock this evening (Friday) and to-morrow evening, for *the laſt time.*
May 30 d2t

Four Dollars Reward.

A NEGRO MAN, named L'Eſperance, about 25 years of age, of the Congo nation, 5 feet 6 inches high; ſpeaks very little Engliſh ran away from his maſter the 27th inſtant.—He ſtole and carried away with him one new green broad cloth coat, and many articles of houſe furniture. Whoever ſhall take up and ſecure the above negro in any goal, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice ſhall receive the above reward. Enquire of the Printer.
May 30 mw&f4t

*All perſons who have any de*mands upon the New Theatre, are requeſted to ſend in their accounts to No. 204, in Arch ſtreet, near Eighth ſtreet, as ſoon as convenient.
WIGNELL & REINAGLE.
Nay 30. dtf.

It is Requeſted,

THAT no perſon will ſupply any articles for the uſe of the New Theatre, without an order in writing, ſigned by ourſelves, or Samuel Anderſon, for us.
WIGNELL & REINAGLE.
May 30. dtf.

NEW THEATRE.

Mr. MARSHALL'S *NIGHT.*

THIS EVENING,
May 30.
Will be preſented,
A COMEDY, called
As You like It!
(Written by Shakeſpeare.)

Orlando,		Mr. Moreton
Adam,		Mr. Whitlock
Duke Senior,		Mr. Green
Duke Frederic,		Mr. Warrell
Amiens,	(with ſongs)	Mr. Marſhall
Jaques,		Mr. Chalmers
Le Beu,		Mr. Finch
Oliver,		Mr. Harwood
Jaques de Bois,		Mr. Darley jun.
Dennis,		Maſter J. Warrell
Charles,		Mr Rowſon
Touchſtone,		Mr. Bates
Corin,		Mr. De Moulin
Sylvius,		Mr. Cleveland
William,		Mr. Francis
Roſalind,	(with the Cuckoo ſong)	Mrs Marſhall
Celia,		Mrs. Francis
Phœbe,		Mrs. Cleveland
Audrey,		Mrs. Shaw

In act 1ſt—a paſtoral DANCE, by Mr. Francis, Mr. Bellona, and Mrs De Marque.
End of act I, DIBDIN's favorite ballad, called POOR TOM; or, the SAILOR's EPITAPH, by Mr. Darley.
End of the Play, a comic diſſertation on HOBBY HORSES will be delivered by Mr. Marſhall, in the character of a Jockey—deſcriptive of—The Soldier's Hobby—The Lawyer's Hobby—The Beaux Hobby—The Ladies Hobby—The Manager's Hobby—Mrs. Warrell's Hobby—and his Own Hobby.
To which will be added,
An OPERATIC FARCE, never performed here, called
Hartford Bridge;
Or the
SKIRTS OF A CAMP.

Sir Gregory Forreſter,	Mr. Bates
Peregrine Forreſter,	Mr. Moreton
Captain Fieldair,	Mr. Marſhall
Captain Forreſter,	Mr. Cleveland
Cartridge,	Mr. Francis
Peter,	Mr. Bliſſet
Waiter,	Mr. Finch
Clara,	Mrs. Marſhall
Suſan,	Miſs Willems
Bar Maid,	Mrs. Rowſon
Soldiers,	Meſſrs. Warrell, Darley jun. T. Warrell, Lee, Baſon, &c.
Soldier's Laſſes,	Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Finch, Mrs. Bates, Miſs Rowſon, &c.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Marſhall, No. 66, north Eighth ſtreet. At Carr and Co's Muſic ſhop, and of Mr. Franklin at the Theatre, where places may be taken.
Mrs. WARRELL's Benefit will be on Monday next.
The Comic Opera of LIONEL and CLARISSA, with a farce and enterrainments.
Boxes one dollar, Pitt three quarters, Gallery, half a dollar.

The TIMES, No. XI.

The love of power is the predominating paſſion of man.

Americans read of the perſecutions of Nero and Domitian with horror—They ſhudder at the recital of the tortures inflicted on heretics in Europe—the rack—impriſonment—flames and death.—They wonder the Pope, prieſts, and princes can puniſh men for their *faith*—for not believing the doctrines of the eſtabliſhed church.

But look at home—mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur—only change names, *Popes* into *democrats*, and *heretics* in *moderate federal* men, vulgarly called *ariſtocrats*, and the ſame ſcenes are hatching—they are in embryo—and nothing is wanting but a little more *power* in the party, to revive all the horrors of perſecution. Already the incendiaries, the Catalines of America threaten vengeance upon their oppoſers—not only in private converſation, but in the public papers, the friends of peace, and the ſupporters of our government are menaced with terrible vengeance. This is the ſame perſecuting diſpoſition, which has deluged the world in blood for conſcience ſake—and whether religion or government is the pretext, one part of mankind are eternally quarelling with the other about their *opinions*; eternally endeavoring to make all others *think* and *believe* like themſelves.

"Man's thirſt for power," ſays a celebrated French philoſopher, "is inſatiable. Not content with commanding *men*, he would command their *opinions* alſo. He is as anxious to ſubdue the *reaſon* of his fellow citizens, as ſome eaſtern deſpot is to uſurp the provinces or the treaſuries of his neighbors." Juſt ſo is the fact in America; and private clubs, under a pretext of *Republicaniſm*, are attempting to controul public meaſures, and threaten the men who are of oppoſite ſentiments.

"Man," ſays the ſame writer, "does not think himſelf truly maſter of others, if he does not bring their *minds* into ſubjugation. To effect this he employs force—he at length ſubdues *reaſon*. Men are completely degraded by believing opinions they are forced to profeſs. What reaſoning begins, is finiſhed by violence." Who does not ſee theſe truths verified in America, where men are burnt in effigy for their *independence of mind*.—

In the name of common ſenſe, let me aſk what is the difference, between a French King's iſſuing Lettres de Cachet, or baniſhing a man for his opinions, and a mob hanging a man in effigy for the ſame thing? The *names* and the *perſons* are changed, but the *violence* and the *tyranny* are of the ſame ſpecies, differing only in degree. It is a violence offered to *freedom of opinion*—a King in France and a Mob in America have committed equally an outrage on the *liberties of others*. It is an atttempt to ſubdue *opinions*, the right of which is ſacred and inviolable. When Rouſſeau and Voltaire publiſhed opinions that the King of France or the Doctors of the Sorbonne did not like, they conſpired to deſtroy the men—and exile was their portion. When a Smith or an Ames, as honeſt men unqueſtionably as ever lived, publiſh opinions that a cabal of mock patriots do not like, the junto conſpire to diſgrace them—they threaten, and only want the power, to inflict on them the moſt ſummary vengeance. Is this a land of freedom? Is this the reign of republicaniſm, when *law* and not *deſpotic will* and *paſſion*, is to govern? Gracious Heavens! Let me rather live under an Eaſtern Rajah, than under the deſpotiſm of a MOB!

Ame. Minerva.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, May 26.

On the night of Saturday the 18th inſtant, there was, in ſome parts of the country, a more ſevere froſt than has been, for many years, known at the ſame ſeaſon. Through Columbia county in this ſtate, and alſo northward through Renſaellaer and Albany counties, its effects are very viſible and calamitous. Moſt kinds of garden vegetables, every ſort of fruit, great quantities of peas, flax, oats, wheat and rye are deſtroyed. Some farmers have plowed up their flax for a ſecond ſowing. Many fields of wheat on the Pitch Pine Plains are wholly turned yellow, and the wheat is ſuppoſed to be totally killed. In more elevated ſituations, the leaves only of the wheat and oats appear to be affected. Throughout the counties above mentioned the ſmall oaks, hickory, cheſnut, and ſome other kinds of trees are killed: at leaſt the leaves are as dry as in the winter. In ſome parts of Renſellaer county, eſpecially near Hooſack river, the oaks, ſtanding detached from foreſts, many of them 60 or 70 feet high, have not a green leaf remaining. To the ſouthward of Columbia county the froſt was lighter. Through Dutcheſs county and to this city the wheat and much of the fruit has eſcaped. To the eaſtward from Norwalk to Hartford, we are told, the effects of the froſt are viſible, but not ſeverely injurious: further eaſtward towards Boſton, the damage done is very great.

CHESTERTOWN, May 27.

The Diſtance of places from Philadelphia to this town, taken by Mr. *Samuel Dudley*, of Kent county, with a machine which he has conſtructed to meaſure roads with eaſe, and facilitate the taking of maps, and which is found to anſwer in its meaſurement with a great degree of exactneſs. From Philadelphia to

	Miles	Perches	Total. M.	P.
Grey's Ferry	3	232	3	232
Darby	3	180	7	100
Cheſter	7	120	14	220
Wilmington	12	260	27	160
New-Caſtle	5	291	33	131
Red-Lion	7	129	40	260
Middletown	12	100	53	40
Warwick	4	103	57	143
Head of Saſſafras	3	17	60	160
G. T. Croſs Roads	5	181	66	20
Sims's Tavern	6	250	72	270
Cheſtertown	8	313	81	260

The diſtance taken from the old Court-houſe in Market ſtreet, Philadelphia, to the market-houſe in Cheſtertown.

The progreſs of the journey was not the leaſt retarded while taking the above diſtances.

t

PHILADELPHIA,

MAY 30.

Yeſterday arrived at Cheſter the ſhip Pigou, Captain Robertſon, from London, which place ſhe left the 8th of April. A few days ago, ſpoke the Britiſh frigates Dædalus and Terpſichore, from the Cheſapeake. There are one hundred paſſengers on board the Pigou.

Decree of the National Convention of the 27th day of Pluvioſe (17th March) Second Year of the French Republic, One and Indiviſible (1794.)

THE National Convention, after having heard their Committee of Public Safety, decree—

ART. I.

The Flag decreed by the Conſtituent National Aſſembly is ſuppreſſed.

ART. II.

The National Flag ſhall be formed of the three National colours, diſpoſed in three equal ſtripes, placed vertically, ſo that the blue be neareſt to the ſtaff; the white in the middle, and the red floating in the air.

ART. III.

The *Jack* and *Enſign* ſhall be diſpoſed in the ſame manner, obſerving the proportion in the ſize which is eſtabliſhed by cuſtom.

ART. IV.

The *Pendant* ſhall likewiſe be formed of three colors; one-fifth to be blue, one-fifth white and three-fifths red.

ART. V.

The National Flag ſhall be hoiſted on board of all the veſſels of the Republic on the firſt day of Prairial (20th May). The miniſter of the Marine ſhall give of courſe all neceſſary orders.

Says a Correſpondent.

A ſchiſm among the powers combined againſt France was early predicted.

Independent of the natural principles which repel the component parts of ſuch an aſſociation from forming a laſting combination, many perſons ſuppoſe that at the preſent day, there is leſs good faith and honeſty of motive in the conduct of the perſons inveſted with the powers of government in the European world, than at almoſt any preceding period.

Hence they ſay it is a very eaſy thing to account for the ſeceſſion of the king of Pruſſia from what has been denominated a common cauſe among the crowned heads—If Frederick has entered into the war from meer motives of ſpeculation and profit, the preſent appears the moſt favorable moment for him to make an advantageous bargain—and it is not probable that the allies conjointly, will be able to make him ſo advantageous an offer, as the french. One million and peace with France, would probably be better than ſix, to continue in the war, provided he can preſerve his dominions from the attacks of any of the powers, who may take umbrage at his ſeceſſion.

The preceeding remarks are predicated on this idea, that the interference of the King of Pruſſia in the war, was founded on mercenary principles altogether—and in truth many circumſtances in the courſe of events have ſerved to confirm this ſuppoſition. It is pretty evident that *Dumorier* by his addreſs, diverted Frederick at a critical moment, and induced him to make a retrograde motion from the line of conqueſt. On that occaſion it is highly probable that a golden ſhower dazzled his optics—in ſucceeding tranſactions, the Pruſſian Army has appeared to act ſometimes as if it had a ſeparate and independent object in view—at others as if indifferent to the iſſue of the conteſt. Perhaps after all, the real motives of the ſeceſſion of Frederick are not yet developed; ſhould it turn out that his people are forming domeſtic plans of revolution, he may find it neceſſary to go home, leſt while he is attempting a counter-revolution abroad, he may loſe what he has left behind.

A letter from Cape Henlopen dated on Tueſday morning laſt, has a poſtcript which ſays, that two frigates were then ſeen off the Capes, but were at ſuch a diſtance, that it could not be determined what nation they belonged to.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES

ANECDOTES *of* Anacharſis Cloots.

This extraordinary character lately guillotined at Paris, diſtinguiſhed himſelf from the earlieſt period of the revolution:—a Pruſſian by birth and celebrated for his philoſophic reſearches, he was invited into France, where it does not appear that he uſhered himſelf into public notice, till the appearance of ſome periodical works—more admired for breathing the true ſpirit of liberty, than from the ſingularity of his ſtile, which was little reliſhed, being too laboured and dogmatic for the refined taſte of a Frenchman:—there was a mixture of folly and wiſdom in this man's actions, and he ſeemed to pride himſelf on his eccentricity. He called himſelf *l'orateur du genre humain—the orator of the human race*, and actually picked up in the ſtreets a native of every country in the univerſe that were to be found in Paris. He preceeded this odd aſſemblage to the National Convention, and in a pompous ſpeech of ſome length addreſſed the Convention. His foreign accent was ſo uncouth, that he excited the riſibility of the members, which they ſtifled, when he annonced to them his new title, and prayed the humanity of the nation in behalf of his fellow ſojurners who probably, added he, are driven from their reſpective countries by the hand of tyranny and ſeek an aſylum in a land of liberty. He was univerſally applauded, and it was deceed, that all people without diſtinction of color or nations putting themſelves under the protection of France ſhould enjoy the ſame privileges as French citizens.

He had formerly received a flattering letter from the Pruſſian Monarch's own hand, accompanied with a golden medal as a reward for ſome work of merit; at the time when the people were making public offerings of money, plate, jewels, &c. he preſented the royal medal, and begged it might be immediately caſt into the crucible; and after having read aloud the letter, he indignantly tore it and ſcattered the pieces in the air, looking round with exulting triumph.

This and other proofs of patriotiſm, made him very popular—and ſoon after we ſee him ſeated as a National Repreſentative at the ſame period with Thomas Paine.

The Convention anticipated much from the labors of thoſe two celebrated characters—but the intrigue and violence of party ſoon ſucceeding, we hear no mention made of either, till the ſeceſſion of Thomas Paine, and the conſpiracy for which *Anacharſis Cloots* was condemned, and executed.

A TRAVELLER.

30th May, 1794.

A ſpecial meeting of the American Philoſophical ſociety will be held at their Hall, THIS evening at ſeven o'clock; in order to conſider and determine on propoſals made by Mr. Peale to rent part of the Hall, for the purpoſe of accommodating his Muſeum.

A full meeting of the members is requeſted.

By order of the Preſident.

R. PATTERSON, Sec'y.

May 29.

By London papers of the 4th April it appears Lord Howe was then at Torbay. The Oracle of that day ſays, the Pruſſians who are quitting Germany, are deſtined for Flanders to ſtrengthen the allied powers in that quarter, according to ſome late arrangements made with the King of Pruſſia, and the reſt of the powers at war with France:—The Oracle adds—"I believe it is pretty well underſtood, that all theſe matters are peſectly ſettled between the Court of St. James's and that of Berlin, to the ſatisfaction of all parties."

"*O rare John Bull!*"

It does not appear that Admiral M'Bride was at Sea the firſt of April.

The following bills paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States this day, viz. A bill impoſing a duty on licenſes for ſelling wines & foreign diſtilled ſpirits. A bill authorizing the Preſident to lay, continue and revoke an Embargo:—And the following to be engroſſed, viz. A bill anticipating payment of part of the debt due from the United States to the French Republic—and a bill impoſing a duty on Goods and Eſtates ſold at Auction.

LONDON, April 3.

The French fleet lately rendezvouſed at Breſt, are now found to have been 40 ſail of the line, as formerly ſtated by the captains of two American veſſels, but then diſcredited. They are, however, pretty accurately accounted for now as follows,

6 Sail gone to the Cheſapeak*
6 Sail gone to Concale Bay and St. Maloes.
6 Sail put to ſea the 23d of March, and ſeen ſteering a W. S. W. courſe.
22 Numbered the 26th of March in Breſt Water and inner Harbour.

40

* *The Squadron which eſcaped the vigilance of Earl Howe,*

ANECDOTE.

A few evenings ago, a gentleman called to ſee his friend, who is a member of the *Democratic* Society; being told by a country ſervant, that his maſter was abroad, the gentleman aſked where he was gone, to which the ſervant innocently replied, that he was gone to the *demon-frantic club*; where the deuce is that, ſaid the gentleman? I don't know, replied the ſervant, but I have heard maſter ſay, that it was a kind of *New Congreſs* to ſettle the affairs of the Nation.

In the Canton of Berne in Swiſſerland, there is a peculiar inſtitution, which in ſome meaſure reſembles the Democratic Societies of this country. It is a miniature kind of government, a mimicry of that of the Canton. It conſiſts of the ſame Denomination of magiſtrates, councils and aſſemblies as the government itſelf; it has no authority by law, but the magiſtrates and councils aſſemble at ſtated periods and deliberate on the ſame queſtions as the government.—The offices are filled by young men, who are thus trained up to buſineſs; the arms of the Republic of Berne are a *Bear*, thoſe of this mock government, a *Moukey*, indicative of their mimicry.

It is recommended to our *apiſh* inſtitutions to aſſume the ſame arms; and it would not be amiſs if the *Bear* was aſſociated with the *Monkey*.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

		Days.
Ship Pigou, Robertſon,	London	42
Schr. Phœbe, Smith,	Martinique	24
Dolphin, Watſon,	New-York	5
Sloop Abigail, Oran,	Portſmouth	12
Mary, Webb,	New-York	8

CLEARED.

Ship George Barclay, Collet,	London
Hibernia, Irwin,	St. Marks
Schooner Induſtry, Burnet,	Bermuda

About 30 ſail of the fleet which left this port the 26th inſt. got ſafe out on Tueſday evening and Wedneſday morning. Yeſterday evening 10 ſail of outward bound veſſels lay at New-Caſtle.

Capt. Robertſon left at London the ſhip Thereſa, of Philadelphia, to ſail in 14 days after he left London, for this port. Captain Robertſon ſailed on the 8th of April, and brings 100 paſſengers, chiefly mechanics.

The ſhip General Waſhington, Captain Geddes, from Dublin, is arrived in the Delaware, having on board 100 paſſengers.

The brig Lady Walterſtorff, Capt. Brook from Cadiz, which ſhe left the 4th of April, is arrived in the Delaware—Alſo an other brig, ſuppoſed to be the Sally, Capt. Odlin, from Liverpool.

Captain Robertſon ſays, that the court of Great-Britain is now well diſpoſed towards the United States of America.

Captain M'Pherſon ſpoke the brig Sally, Capt. Odlin from Liverpool, bound to this port, out 63 days which he ſupplied with a few barrels of proviſions.

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Philadelphia, March, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,
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3. A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of remarkable events, from the creation to the preſent time.

By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Eſq.

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4. Poland.
5. China.
6. Hindoſtan.
7. United States.
8. Britiſh America.
9. State of New-Hampſhire.
10. State of Maſſachuſetts.
11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode Iſland.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jerſey.
15. State of Pennſylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tenneſſee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

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1. This work will be compriſed in two volumes.
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The emendations and additions which are made in this work, are innumerable, and occur in every page. The public are referred to the preface for a ſlight ſketch of a few of them.

The publiſher takes the preſent opportunity of returning his moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe reſpectable characters who have favored him with documents for improving the maps of ſeveral of the ſtates. He requeſts a continuance of their kindneſs; and hopes that ſuch public ſpirited citizens, as are poſſeſſed of ſimilar documents, will favor him with their aſſiſtance in perfecting his undertaking.

The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breaſt the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude—ſentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himſelf to the citizens of the United States, to ſpare neither pains nor expenſe to render the preſent edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deſerving of their patronage.

wafstf

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the Secretary of State is removed from High Street, to the New Buildings, the corner of Sixth & Mulberry ſtreets.

May 15 1w

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May 6 mw&f10t

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April 24. tuth&s 3w

The Ground Plan

OF THE

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OF

PHILADELPHIA.

TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.

IT is with pleaſure that the publiſher has to inform his ſubſcribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardneſs than was at firſt contemplated. At the ſame time he begs leave to remind them, that ſubſcription papers are ſtill open at moſt of the noted book-ſtores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form ſuch a reſpectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reaſonable encouragement to the undertaker.

Thoſe who are deſirous of further information are requeſted to call on

Benjamin Davies,
No. 68, Market ſtreet.

April 14. m&thtf

Treaſury Department.

Revenue-Office, May 7th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the Office of the Commiſſioner of the Revenue, for Ship Timber of the following kinds, ſuitable for the building of the Frigates authorized by Law. A particular detail of the ſizes and proportions will be communicated, on application at the ſaid Office.

White Oak Timber and Plank.

For each Frigate.

98 Pieces of various Dimenſions, including Keels, Floor and Riſing Timbers, &c. for a Veſſel of 140 or 150 feet Keel.
27,000 Feet of Plank, Scantling, Wal-pieces, Bilge Streaks, Clamps, &c. &c.
200 Logs, for various uſes.

Pitch Pine.

25,000 Feet of Plank for Decks.
210 Beams, from 42 to 28 feet long, and from 10 by 12 to 15 by 18 inches thro'.

50,000 Locuſt Treenails, 18, 24 and 30 inches long.
5,000 Feet of Inch and half-inch Cedar Boards.
30,000 Feet of Yellow Pine Boards and Scantling.

Perſons willing to ſupply any part of the above Timber for one Ship, or in proportion for the whole ſix, will make their Propoſals accordingly.

t th&3w

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not paraliel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The ſignature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794

April 22, 1794.

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and gloſſey ſurface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Caſhier, in the true bills is ſtrongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair ſtroke, evidently in an unfiniſhed ſtate. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the falſe, than in the genuine bills owing to the ſhade ſtrokes being coarſer, much nearer together, and conſequently much more numerous. This difference ſtrikes the eye at firſt view.

The ſame reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & proſecuting to conviction the ſeveral above deſcribed Offenders in reſpect to this, as to the laſt deſcribed bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant Houſe, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.

m&ttf

Beef, Pork, and Butter.

BEEF, prime and cargo of good quality
PORK, prime and cargo of do.
BURLINGTON PORK
BUTTER, in firkins

ALSO,

A CARGO OF

MAHOGANY,

Landing at John Weſt's Lumber Yard, near Pool's Bridge, from on board the Fair American, from the Bay of Honduras, and

3000 buſhels of Good Wheat,

FOR SALE BY
JOHN SKYRIN,
No. 35, *No. Water Street.*

May 15. dtf25

Juſt Publiſhed,

in one handſome volume, 12mo. Price 56

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN ORMROD,

At Franklin's Head, No. 41, *Cheſnut Street,*

AN ESSAY ON THE

Natural Equality of Men,

On the Rights that reſult from it, and on the Duties which it impoſes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*

Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and Miniſter of the Engliſh Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid ſemper ad communem utilitatem aſferendum. CICERO.

The Firſt American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. tutf

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next. and that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

by order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ewtNov.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

m&thtf

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No 3 South Fourth-Street.